

Artificial Grass.

Green all year, done once.

UV-stabilised synthetic turf — how to prepare the base, lay and join the rolls, and look after the finished lawn. Written so a handy homeowner can do it well over a weekend.

P R O D U C T

UV-Stabilised
Turf

A P P L I C A T I O N

Lawns &
landscaping

B A S E

Compacted, free-
draining

D O C U M E N
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T H E O N E T H I N G T O R E M E M B E R

The lawn you see is only as good as the base you can't. A firm, compacted, free-draining base is what keeps the turf flat, smooth and puddle-free for its whole life — spend your effort there and the rest is easy.

Plan it first

An hour of planning saves a day of rework. Measure the area, decide which way the grass will face, and check where the water goes before you order or dig. Confirm quantities and roll widths against the current product data sheet, which prevails over this guide.

Three planning decisions

- **Pile direction.** Turf fibres lean one way. Every piece must be laid with the pile facing the **same direction** — usually toward the house or the main viewpoint, where it looks fullest. Plan your cuts so this works before you start.
- **Drainage.** Water must drain through the turf and away through the base. Note any low spots that puddle now — they need fall built into the base, not hidden under grass.
- **Nearby glass.** Low-E, reflective or insulated glazing, windows and glass balustrades can reflect concentrated heat that distorts or melts any synthetic turf — especially within about **2 metres** of the glass. Check the area through a sunny afternoon and consider screening or an alternative surface in hot-spot zones; this damage is not a manufacturing defect.

Tools & materials

Tools

- Shovel, spade & wheelbarrow
- Plate compactor (hire) or hand tamper
- Rake, screed board & string line
- Sharp utility knife + spare blades
- Stiff broom or power broom
- Hammer & gloves

Materials

- Ezy Decking artificial turf
- Road base / crusher dust for the base
- Weed membrane
- Joining tape & turf adhesive
- Galvanised turf pins / pegs
- Kiln-dried sand infill

LET IT RELAX

Unroll the turf in the sun for an hour or two before laying. It flattens the roll memory, makes the turf easier to cut and position, and gives you a chance to check colour and batch consistency — installed turf is deemed accepted, so check before you lay, not after.

Build the base

This is the step that decides how the lawn looks in five years. The base must be firm, smooth and free-draining — improper base preparation, inadequate compaction and poor drainage are all excluded from warranty.

- 1 Excavate.** Remove existing grass, roots and soft topsoil to a depth of roughly **70–100 mm** below finished level (deeper for soft or clay soils — confirm for your site and use). Remove sprinklers or cap them off below base level.
- 2 Weed membrane.** Lay a weed membrane over the excavated ground, overlapping joins, to stop growth coming up through the base.
- 3 Base layer.** Spread road base or coarse crusher dust in layers and compact each pass with a plate compactor, lightly misting with water to help it bind. Build in a slight fall away from buildings so water sheds.
- 4 Screed the top.** Finish with a fine crusher-dust layer around **20–30 mm** thick, screeded smooth with a straight edge. Every lump and hollow here will show through the turf.
- 5 Final compact & check.** Compact again until firm enough to walk on without leaving footprints. Check the surface with a straight edge and string line — smooth, firm, falling to drainage. Photograph the finished base; it's your proof of compliant installation for warranty.

DRAINAGE IS NOT OPTIONAL

The turf backing drains freely — but only into a base that drains too. Water trapped under the lawn breeds odour and moss and can soften the base. If the area puddles now, fix the drainage before the turf goes down, not after.

Lay, join & fix

- 1 Position the rolls.** Lay the relaxed turf over the base, all pieces with the pile facing the same direction. Rough-position everything before cutting anything.
- 2 Cut from the back.** Fold the edge over and cut through the backing with a sharp knife, following the stitch rows — never cut from the grass side. Change blades often; a blunt blade tears the backing.
- 3 Make the joins.** Butt the two backing edges together with a small, even gap of about **2–3 mm** between them — never overlapped, never jammed tight. Fold both edges back, run joining tape centred along the seam, apply adhesive, then fold the edges down onto it, keeping fibres out of the glue. Weigh the seam down while it cures.
- 4 Fix the perimeter.** Pin the edges with galvanised turf pins at roughly **200–300 mm** spacings, angled slightly and driven flush so the fibres hide the head. Against timber edging, the perimeter can be fixed to the timber instead.
- 5 Sand infill.** Spread kiln-dried sand evenly at the rate on the product data sheet, then work it down to the base of the pile with a stiff broom, brushing **against** the pile. Infill weighs the turf, protects the backing and keeps the fibres standing.
- 6 Final brush.** Power-broom or stiff-brush the whole lawn against the pile so it stands up fresh. Done.

SEAMS THAT DISAPPEAR

Good seams come from three things: pile facing the same way on both pieces, a clean cut along the stitch rows, and that small even gap between backings. Joins, seams and pegging not installed per these guidelines are excluded from warranty — take your time here.

After-care & warranty

Everyday care

- Brush regularly **against the pile** to keep fibres upright — especially in high-traffic paths
- Keep the surface clear of leaf litter and debris; rinse periodically with the hose
- Top up sand infill as directed and remove spills promptly
- For pets, remove solids and rinse the area; a mild turf-safe cleaner handles odour

Heat — the things that melt turf

- **No BBQs, fire pits, heaters, cigarettes or embers** on or over the turf
- **Nothing reflective left on the lawn** — clear pool toys, mirrors, glassware and magnifying objects can concentrate sunlight and burn the fibres
- Watch reflected heat from Low-E and reflective glazing, windows and glass balustrades, particularly within 2 metres of the glass

BUILT FOR THE AUSTRALIAN SUN

Our turf is UV-stabilised and warranted against excessive fade. Reflected or magnified heat — from glazing or reflective objects left on the surface — can distort or melt any synthetic turf and is not a manufacturing defect.

Keeping the warranty intact

Ezy Decking artificial grass carries a **7-year** full, non-prorated warranty against excessive fade, fibre disintegration and backing or seam failure, issued by Ezy Decking (Low Maintenance Importing Pty Ltd ATF SMINT Trust). The warranty holds when the base is prepared, compacted and drained per this guide, joins and pegging are done per these guidelines, and the lawn is maintained per the care directions above. Keep proof of purchase and your photos of the prepared base and finished lawn — proof of compliant installation is required to make a claim.

Disclaimer. This guide is provided in good faith as general guidance for the installation of Ezy Decking artificial grass and is current at the date of publication. It does not constitute building, landscaping or drainage advice for any specific site. The installer remains responsible for verifying ground conditions, drainage and workmanship. Depths and rates are indicative and must be confirmed against the current product data sheet, which prevails. Ezy Decking supplies landscaping products and, as the importer, is the manufacturer of these goods for the purposes of Australian Consumer Law — it is not a licensed builder, landscaper or installer. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Ezy Decking (Low Maintenance Importing Pty Ltd) accepts no liability for loss or damage arising from installation, workmanship, ground or drainage failure, or use of this guide, and nothing in this guide excludes rights under the Australian Consumer Law. The published warranty document sets out the complete conditions and prevails over any summary here.